### RICHMOND. VA., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27 1895,

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The Court Accepts Eight All of Which Were Asked for by the Lefense.

THE ONE BY THE PROSECUTION DENIED.

Mr. Little Reads the Times' Editorial to the Court\_Mr, W. S. Thomas Opens the Argument for the Prosecution,

STAFFORD C. H., VA., Feb. 26.-Spccial.-It was later than usual to-day when Judge Ashton convened court. The and cousel for defence was one hour bethe work of the day was commenced. The court was brightened to-day by the the trial commenced. They occupied a sout on the judge's bench, and very much enjoyed the scores of the day.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

The first witness of the day, and the first effered by the defence, was Mr. W. H. Merchant, the Fredericksburg correspondent of the Dispatch. He testified to having had several conversations with him that he had made no contession; that Bob Finkerton knew more about the con-fession than anybody else; that Morgan knew nothing about the train robbery; in fact, that he did not know anything about Morgan. The defence then asked Mr. Merchant if he had heard Mr. Robert El Troland, a witness for the prosecution make a statement different from the on

Mr. White objected to this being done, unless Mr. Troland should have an oppor-

the request of the counsel for the oners, had a telegram sent to Trolane prisoners, and a telegram sent to ap-at Frederickeburg, summoning him to ap-pear as soon as possible. J. C. Kaufman, of Fredericksburg, tes

was not Scarcey, but would not say what

The defence then introduced the affi-davit made by Searcey in Fredericksburg and used by the prosecution at Cincin-nati. This affidavit related the story of the truin robbery up to the time Searcey the train robbery up to the time Scarcey and Morgan left ose train, and the defence claimed that it contradicted Scarcey's story as told on the witness' stand. Messrs, James P. Corbin and A. H. Botts, of Fredericksburg, were called to prove the genuineness of the document. Mr. White, the senior counsel for the prosecution, said he would have saved the defence the trouble of proving the document, as he would have acknowledged that it was what it purported to be, but that he would object to its being offered as evidence. The Court, however, ruled that it might be admitted, the jury only considering the facts set forth in the affidavit in so far as they were contradictory of the evidence of Searcey. The defence here asked for an adjournment until Troland, the absent witness, should arrive, but yielded to a suggestion of arrive, but yielded to a suggestion of Mr. White that the jury be taken from the room and the counsel submit to the Court the instructions they proposed ask,

A TIMES EDITORIAL READ TO THE COURT.

Lurion the presentation of the instructions submitted by the defence. The
Times' editorial in to-day's issue, entitled.
"The Jury in Criminal Causes," was read
by Mr. Lattle, of counsel for the defence.
Mr. Lattle was asking that the jury be
allowed to be judge of the law as well
as the facts, and said that as the editorial so abdy and concisely presented his
views, he would read it.
The Caurt, however, differed with Mr.
Little saving that it was now the practice in the Virginia courts to instruct the
jury as to the law applying to the evi-

jury as to the law applying to the evi-dence in all cases, civil and criminal, and he would follow that rule. The defence then salendited nine instructions, which they asked be given, and after they were changed in some miror particulars both by counsel for the presecution and by suggestions by the Court, they were adopted as the law governing this case to be given at the proper time.

## THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The Court instructs the jury that before they can convict the defendant on the first or second counts they must believe from the evidence beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the alleged offence as charged in the indictment. And, secondly, that the defendant was at

And, secondly, that the defendant was at the time armed with firearms—to-wit, revolvers, as charged in the first count in said indictment, or armed with a firearm—to-wit, a revolver, as charged in the second count in the said indictment. And, third, that by threats and presenting of said firearms or firearm on Harry Murray and P. S. Crutchfield; and they must further find that said Harry Morray and Percy S. Crutchfield were at the time messengers and employes of Levi C. Weir, Henry Sanford and Clarance A. Seward, trustees of the Adams Express Company.

press Company.
And, fourth, that said Weir, Sanford and Seward were in fact and truth the trustees of the Adams Express Company And, fifth, that the said defendant did And, first, that the said described and feloniously make an assault apon the said Mhrray and Crutchfield, if messengers and employes aforesaid, and did feloniously steal, take and carry away the property mentioned in the said indict-

ment, or some part thereof.

And, sixth, that the said property was the property of the said Weir, Sanford and Seward, trustees of the Adams Ex-press Company, as charged in the said imitotment; and the Court further in-structs the jury that if there is a reasonable doubt as to any one of said facts ne-cessary to convict the accused, they can-

### not find him guilty. AS TO CLECUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The Court instructs the jury that it is a well established rule at law that in a criminal case circumstantial evidence ought to be acted on with the utmost caution, and can never justify a verdic of guilty unless the circumstances proved are of such a character and tendency as to produce upon a fair and unprejudiced mind a moral conviction of the guilt of the accused beyond all reasonable doubt, and unless the evidence of the guilt of the accused in this case is so strong as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis of his innocence the jury must acquit the

defendant.

The court further instructs the jury that they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that each and every element of the crime, as charged, has been clearly proved. It is not sufficient that there be strong probabilities of gullt, for if the fact tending to show guilt may fairly be reconciled with innocence, the jury should then consider a reasonable doubt as existing and acquit the prisoner, because the law is too humane to demand a conviction while there is a The court instructs the jury that mere

uspicion, however strong, is not suffi-lent to convict.

The court instructs the jury that cir-lings. Yes, a set of paid hirelings brought lent to convict.
The court instructs the jury that cir-The court instructs the jury that circumstantial evidence is insufficient, when assuming all to be proved which the evidence tends to prove, some other theory may still be true, for it is the actual exclusion of every other theory which invests mere circumstances with the force of truth. And even if the evidence tends to connect the accused with the offence charged and creates a great offence charged, and creates a great probability of gulit and even a strong suspicion that the defendant had a hand it, unless it excludes every other theory is insufficient to warrant a verdict of

The Court instructs the jury that a reasonable doubt applies to every essential element of the alleged offence. And a reaelement of the alleged offence. And a reasonable doubt exists when the evidence is not sufficient to satisfy the jury of every matter necessary to be established by the Commonwealth with such certainty that a prudent man would feel gafe in acting upon it in his own affairs of the highest concern. And that such a doubt may arise, not only out of the evidence, but may be the result of want of dence, but may be the result of want of

AS TO A BEASONABLE DOUBT, The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of assault and battery, they shall by his punishment as has been already

The Court instructs the jury that while

The Court instructs the jury that while the jury may convict upon the testimony of an accomplice alone, unsupported and uncorroborated by other evidence going to the material fact of the case, the Court would advise the jury against the conviction of the prisoner upon such evidence alone, it being dangerous so to do.

If the jury find that dynamite was not used against the persons mentioned in the third count of this indictment, but, on the contrary, the dynamite was only used as against the door of the car, and the only purpose the dynamite was used to as against the door of the car, and the only purpose the dynamite was used to accomplish was to blow open the car door, then I charge you that robbery committed under such circumstances may be punished by confinement in the pen-itentiary not less than five years nor more than ten years, or for assault and battery, if the proof warrants it. But if the jury believed from the evidence that the jury believed from the evidence that the robbery set forth in the indictment in this case was committed by the prisoner at the bar by violence inflicted upon the person of those alleged to have been rob-bed in said indictment, by the use of dynamite, then the defendant may be found guilty of of robbery by violence to the person, and may be punished with to the person, and may be punished with death, or, in the discretion of the jury, by confinement in the penitentiary, at not less than eight nor more than eighteer

The Court gave eight instructions for

the defence. The prosecution asked for but one, which was refused. Mr. Troland, the witness who was the morning, having arrived wanted in the morning, having arrived was put on the stand, and in replying to Mr. Little's question as to whether or rot he had said to several parties that he could not identify positively, said he did so state, and on an examination of the stenographer's report of his evidence previously given, it was discovered that he then said about the same thing. Mr. Troland stepped down, and thus exploded a promising sensation. a promising sensation.

### THE AEGUMENT OPENED.

It was 4:30 this afternoon when, the instructions having been given to the jury, Mr. W. S. Thomas, of Baltimore, arose to make the opening argument for the prosecution in the now famous for the prosecution in the now famous case. Mr. Thomas was quiet and composed in his bearing, and deliberate and dispassionate in his litterance as he turned from the Court to the jury and began to take up the evidence that had been adduced by the Commonwealth. He called attention to the high character of the more than twenty witnesses introduced by the Commonwealth, and demondered by the Commonwealth and the co tuced by the Commonwealth, and demon-trated the complete corroboration of searcey, the accomplice tool States at Willer's Hotel in Washington, where Mergan and Searcey stopped in September previous to the robbery, and in which city they bought the dynamite, he followed them in their romantic journey down the railroad to Aquia creek. He described the robbery and showed how clear and conclusive was the prof that Morgan was the man who had entered the ex-

After celling the jury that no numan eye could follow them in their flight through Stafford in the darknes of the light, he took them up the next morning at Mrs. Weaver's, declaring graph-cally, "Birds of a featner flock togeth-

ically, "Birds of a feather flock together," and wherever we find Searcey, there we find Morgan in his company. He claimed that Morgan had made a practical confession to Mr. Triplett, one of the witnesses from Fauquier, "For," said Mr. Thomas, "when Triplett walked up to Morgan in the jail here, whom he had not seen since that Sunday, October 14th, and said; "Well, Morgan, you have fallen off and are not as tarred as when I saw you last," Morgan did not reply: 'I have never seen you; I do not know you,' but looked at Triplett, whom he evidently recognized, and replied with: 'I guess I have.'"

A SENSATIONAL ASSETTION.

A SENSATIONAL ASSENTION.

The jury were listening with marked attention as Mr. Thomas claimed that this was a practical confession on the part of Morgan that he was in Fauquier on that Sunday. Referring to the dramatic scene when General Shay had produced his red bandanna and had Searcey mask himself in it. Mr. Thomas said it was but a western trick brought here it was but a western trick brought here by the "Roaring Attorney from Chain-nati," "Why, gentlemen of the jury, Searcey recognized that handkerchief as soon as he saw it as exactly similar in size and color to those worn by nimself and Morgan. How did General Shay know about those handkerchiefs? Who told him the size? Who told him the color? Does he know of his own knowledge what sort of handkerchiefs train robbers wear as or handkerchiefs train robbers wear as masks. No, gentlemen of the jury, only from his robber elient could General Shay have gotten his knowledge of those handkerchiefs that enabled him to produce in this court one similar."

This bold declaration of counsel for the second to a produced a marked sen-

the prosecution produced a marked sensation, and when it had somewhat sub-sided, Mr. Thomas quietly resumed his task of following Morgan in his flight usk of following Morgan in his light with Searcey. Steadily and clearly he tracked the futgitives through Fauquier, Culpeper and Rappahannock, to the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Referring to one of the instructions offered by the defence, he characterized it as a "misty jumble of words, intended to contract the futgit of the futgit." fuse and mislead the minds of the jury It was by this time growing dusk, and the court, interrupting Mr. Thomas, adjourn Mr. Thomas has mad

ed until morning. Mr. Thomas has made a decided impression here in this case. MORE RUMORS OF RESCUE.

Rumors of attempted rescue are again affoat, and Commonwealth's Attorney White and Sheriff Kennedy are in consultation as to the latest, and a trusty man has been sent out to reconnoiter a body of armed men who are said to be now encamped near the Potomac river. now escamped near the roomac war.
This rumor is the first that has at all
disconcerted the detectives, and the
building in which they have been housed
since here, and which always before was
brilliantly lighted, and resounding with mirth and jollity, is now in darkness and not a sound can be heard from within its portals. Mr. W. Seymour White toportals. night received the following communication from an unknown correspondent, signing himself "Justice." It is post-marked Fredericksburg, and is as fol-

"Argument for the Prosecution as to Hirelings. Hirelings.
"Replying to the charge made by the five yards away.

fiere to swear away the liberty and pos-sibly the life of the prisoner. Yes, gen-tlemen of the jury, we are all hirelings more or less; the great difference be-tween the prosecution and the defence is that the prosecution is paid in part with honest money, earned by an honest company, doing an honest and legal business authorized and recognized by the law while the defence and its representatives are expeting to be paid with money stoler from the express company, or, wors still, perchance, with blood money, so cured by the prisoner in some murder or robbery in which murder was com-mitted, and thus they stand ready to reproperty for their share of this stolen property for their services to this no-torious robber, who is, as they know and believe to be guilty-guilty of this great crime, and thus they almost become a party to the crime. "Also point on an

tected, or shall the public be protected from their fiendish acts?" NEW BOND NOW READY,

mported lawyer from the State of Ohio,

brought here to browbeat a Virginia jury

and attempt to discredit respectable wit-nesses. Shall these criminals be pro-

And Will be Delivered to the Treasurer To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.-The last process in the printing of the new bonds that of numbering them-was begun today at the Bureau of Engraving and for delivery to the Treasurer to-morrow or Thursday, Under the terms of the con-tact the treasury bears the expense of their delivery to all points within the United States, but not beyond the limits United States, but not beyond the limits of the United States. So far the syndicate has not indicated when they desire the bonds delivered or where, and they will be retained in the treasury until such instructions are received. Whensuch instructions are received. When ever the syndicate indicate their desire ever the syndicate indicate their desire, accompanying their instructions with the certificates of the gold they have deposited, bonds-registered or coupon, and of the denomination asked for-will be forwarded where they desire. New York will probably receive the first batch of the new bonds this week. It is probable also that the treasury will be asked to deliver the European allotment of the deliver the European allotment of the new bonds, transmitting the bonds direct from Washington to London, the syndi-

The treasury gold reserve has reached \$76,177,313 by reason of the gold received from the recent bond sale, being taken up in the treasury cash accounts. The re-serve is thus \$55,000,000 greater to-day than it was on February 22d, on which date it reached the lowest point since specie payments were resumed in 1879. So far the treasury has received from the Belmont-Morgan syndicate \$26,998,124 in gold and issued to it certificates to the amount of \$5,319,19i. The amount ac-tually carried to the treasury gold reserve

fund was paid in as follows Baltimore, \$104,494; New York,\$19,566,872 Philadelphia, \$104,494; Boston, \$615,731; San Francisco, \$1,386,229; banks, \$12,849,580.

### THE HALWARD IRIAL.

Queer Financial Transactions Between Him and Miss Ging.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 26.-The Hayward trial was carried on to-day without the presence of the county attor mey. Assistant County-Attorney Hall

took up the cross-examination.
Witness (Hayward) stated that the time he loaned her \$5,000 Miss Ging was raising money to loan to Jones & Sons."
"Did it not strike you as strange that she should discount one loan to make another?" asked the attorney. Witness was not sure that the discount was made until afterwards.

"Well, if you know she was securing this money from you to loan, why did you make it payable on demands". "Well, I d'dn't suppose I was lending it for years and years, I thought she ould put her band on that amount a

Well, who else did she lend money

"What's the use hollering their names right out here? Why can't you find ou some other way? I don't want to menion this one man's name here. He might be a friend of yours or mine."
"Do you know of any other people to

whom she was lending money?"
"Yes, sir; but not at that time." "As far as you know you are the only person to whom she was leading money to gamble"

to gamble?"
"Yes, sir; as far as I know."
Under the probing of Attorney Hall
Hayward recounted a long series of queer
financial transactions between himself financial transactions between nimeer and Miss Ging, and between Miss Ging and other persons the ultimate object of which seemed to be to raise money for Hayward to gamble with, either on his own account or upon his account with Miss Ging, these including pawning valuations and the contraction of the contraction of

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. A Colored Preacher Fired on While Sitting

in His Coom. PAYETTEVILLE, TENN., Feb. 25. Rev. J. M. W. Deshong, a colored preach-

er, was fired on while sitting in his room last night by some one who stood it the dark outside. Recently Rev. Mr. De-snong has been engaged in the work of classifying the women of his flock as "sheep and goats," and publishing the list from his pulpit. Some of the sis-ters set down in the lafter class became very much incensed, and a bitter churc war was the result. The attempted as sassination is supposed to have grown out of this disturbance.

## BAKERS ON A STRIKE.

Over our Hundr d Ask for Reduction of Working Hours,

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-Over 400 He brew bakers, members of union 165, and composing the complement of 120 shops, struck to-day for a reduction of working hours. Three months ago 900 men bers of union 165 struck for twelve hours work a day, and in three days the strike was settled, the contractors giving in and signing a contract to the satisfaction of

## BY A BIG MAJORITY.

The Legislature Deals a Reavy Blow to Sa loons in Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 28.-The

Nicholson bill, which deals a terrific blow saloons of Indiana, passed Legislature to-day by a vote of 75 to The Senate Democrats have decided to

resign, if necessary, to prevent the Re-publicans from passing an apportionment The quorum would rob the Senate

A Terrible Exp'osion,

CHILLICOTHE, O., Feb. 25.—The saw-mill of Jacob Wultz, near South Perry, was blown up this morning, and Wultz and his son William and a man named Curtis were killed or fatally wounded. Curtis had his bowels blown out, and Jacob's head was nearly severed from the body. William was found forty feet from the mill, with an arm and leg missing. The engine was found one hundred and thirty-five yards away, standing on end, The boiler was blown seventy-five yards away.

# SLOW PROGRESS IN SENATE

On the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill and Amendments.

FULL BOUNTY TO SUGAR PRODUCERS.

A Proposition for the Appointment of Delegates to an International Monetary Conference...Labor Day in House,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.-The progress made by the Senate to-day in connection with the sundry civil appropriation bill was not very appreciable, as only two of the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations was disposed of. These were, to be sure, of the kind that were sure to be disputed. The first of them was on the subject of the protection of public lands from timber depredations. The House had appropriated \$9,000 for that purpose; the Appropriations Committee had recommended \$60,000, and Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) had proposed an amendment to figure \$129,000. The discussion of that question occupied nearly two hours, and the question was finally decided in favor of the committee-30 to 25.

THE SUCAR BOUNTY.

The next amendment occupied practically the rest of the day's session, and was decided only at the moment of taking a recess. This was the proposition to pay to the sugar producers of the United States the full bounty up to August, 1894, when the new tariff bill went into effect-those who had not yet received it -828,29, and eight-tenths of a cent per pound bounty on all sugars above 80 per cent. polariscope produced up to June 20, 1895. Various side issues were raised. One was a proposition by Mr. McLaurin (Miss.), who was opposed to the bounty, to pay it, if paid at all, in silver coin; one by Mr. Wolcott to surchase 4,000,000 ounces of silver for eight months and to coin it from time to time; one by Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Orc.), to p 7 a bounty of five cents per pound on well grown in the United States, and one by Mr. Hoar to make an exception against the sugar cane producers of Louisiana, on the ground that their senators, by voting for the tariff act of 1894, rejected and repudiated the sugar bounty. All these side issues were The next amendment occupied practiact of 1894, rejected and replodated the sugar bounty. All these side issues were each ruled out as not in order, or were voted down, and then the question was taken squarely on the committee amendment. The first clause of it—for the bounty up to August, 1894—was agreed to-yeas 46, nays 29—and the second clause for bounty for the year up to June 39, 1895 was agreed to-yeas 26, nays 25. An amendment was also agreed to, proposed by Mr. Frye, providing for a retired list for officers of the revenue cutter service. This was de-clared to be in order, 46 to 13, and was

then adopted without a division.

The House joint resolution, in reference to the Mexican free zone—suspending the operation of the law permitting the transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States to the free zone be the United States to the free zone be-tween Laredo, Texas, and the Pacific ocean—was reported and passed, with an amendment striklur out the words, "be-tween Laredo an the Pacific ocean," and a conference was asked on the disagree

ing votes. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE,

Mr. Voorkees, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported back a substitute offered last Saturday by Mr. Welcott and referred to that committee, It pro-United States shall determine that this overnment shall be represented in any enational conference with a view to securing international ixity of relative value between gold and er as money by means of a commo lo between the metals with free mini e at such ratio, the United States shall age at such ratio, the United States shall be represented at such conference by nine iderates, three to be appointed by the President, three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives—the President to fill any vacancies—and appropriating \$100,000 to cover compensation and expenses of delegates and the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of the conference.

f the conference. Mr. Voerhees said that it would be offered as an amendment to the sundry civil bill, and remarked that the three Senators should be appointed before the

adjournment next Monday.

In the course of the debate on the sugar bounty paragraph, Mr. Allison sent to the cierk's desk and had read a telegram received by him from bankers, mercantile rms, manufacturing concerns and ex-hanges of New Orleans asking for the doption of the amendment granting a ortion of the sugar bounty. The peti-ioners say that they and similar estab ishments in other cities were creditor to the sugar producers in a large amount being induced to advance money to then trusting to the policy and laws of the United States, and ask for the adoption of the amendment in order to save the sugar-growers and others from commer-

Mr. Mills made a point of order agains Mr. Mins made a point of oriet against the amendment as general legislation on an appropriation bill, and Mr. Brice said that if Mr. Mills had not made the point as certainly would have done so. He admitted that the amendment had the approval of the majority of the Committee on Apprepriations, but there was a strong minority opposed to it, of which he was

The Vice-President submitted the point

The Vice-President submitted the point of order to the Senate, and the Senate voted that the amendment was in order—yeas, 49; nays, 16; as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blackburn, Blanchard, Burrows, Butler, Caffery, Call, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Dixon, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gordon, Gray, Mate. Hawley, Hill, Hunton, Kyle, Lind-Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hunton, Kyle, Lindsny, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Perfer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ran-som, Roach, Sherman, Squire, Stewart, Walsh, Washburn, White, Wilson (Iowa).

Nays-Messrs. Bate, Berry, Brice, Cock rell, Gorman, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Mc-Laurin, Mills, Morgan, Pugh, Teller, Tur-Vest. Voorhees, and Wolcott .- 16.

THE D TAILED VOTE.

The detailed vote on the first clause of

the bounty amendment, appropriating \$238,289 for the sugar produced up to Aucust 28, 1894, on which bounty had not en paid, was as follows: been paid, was as follows:
Yeas-Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison,
Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Camden,
Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Dixon, Frye, Gallinger, Gordon, Gray, Hawley, Hunton, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan, Morrill, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Squire, Stewart, Walsh, Was Quay. Ros. Washburn Power, Procest, Push, Quay, Roach, Squire, Stewart, Walsh, Washburn, White and Wilson (Wash.)—46. Nays-Messrs. Bate, Berry, Brice, Bur-rows, Cockrell, Coke, Gorman, Hans-brough, Harris, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Mc-

The vote on the second clause, appro The vote on the second clause, appro-priating \$5,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1885, was as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blackburn, Hlanchard, Caffery, Camden, Cameron, Chandler, Cullom, Daniel, Davis Gordon, Gray, Hawley, Hunton, Kyle,

Laurin, Mills, Murphy, Palmer, Petti-grew, Teller, Turpie, Vest and Wolcott-

Martin, Morgan, Morrill, Pasco, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Roach, Squire, Stewart, Walsh, Washburn and White.—36.

White.—36.

Nays—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Brice, Carrey, Clark, Cockrell, Coke, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, Hoar, Lodge, McLaurin, Milis, Palmer, Peffer, Pettigrew, Power, Teller, Turple, Vest, Wilson (Wash.), and Wolcott—25.

The Sewate of 6 collect took a recess. The Senate, at 6 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the passage of bills on the calendar that are unobjected-to.

### THE ROCKENBACK RESOLUTION PASSED.

In accordance with the arrangement made for the night session, a large num ber of bills were, upon motion of various senators, taken from the calendar and passed. Most of them were of local character and comprised individual re-lief bills, bridge bills, pension bills and other bills against which no political objecton existed.

Among them were the following: Son ate joint resolution authorizing Second Lieutenant F. C. Rockenback, of the Tenth cavalry, to accept the position of commercial commandant of cadets, at Virginia Military Academy, Lexing on, Va.

House bill to grant the Gainseville, Mc-

Allister and St. Louis Railroad Company the right to build two branch lines, and the Indian Territory.

House bill for the relief of the trus-

tees of the Presbyterian church of Bethe Springs, Tenn. Springs, Tenn.

House bill to authorize the construction
of a bridge over the Tennessee river, at

Sheffield Ala. Senate bill to authorize the Secretary

Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the material account between the Unied States and the State of Florida.

House bill o authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Companies construct and maintain a bridge in that part of the back of Biloxi, Mars. Brown as Back

bay of Biloxi, Miss., known as Back House bill granting the Mt. Vernor barracks military reservation to the State of Alabama for public uses, and one pub-lic building bill for Oakland, Cal., to

The Senate then, at 11:25 P. M., adjourned until to-morow at 11 A. M.

### liouse of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Labor had its innings in the House to-day, with the result that an arbitration bill, rec-ommended by the leaders of all the rall-way labor organizations in the country, by Carroli D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, and drawn in part by Attorney-Geneal Olney, was sent to the Senat for its action. The bill was reported from the Committee on Labor by Mr The bill was reported Erdman (Dem., Pa.), who explained its provincing in a brief statement to the House, and answered questions that were put to him by various members with regard to its practical operations. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of arbitration of three persons to Secide all controversies between common carriers engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes which cannot be adjusted by mutual arangement, and makes the award of the board enforceable in the United States Courts, acting as courts of equity. It was stated by Mr. Erdman that in order to make the award effective, the various labor organizations interested had agreed to become incorporated con-cerns, and as such subject to liability for damages for failure to carry out the terms of the award. The bill was advo-cated by Air. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), and various members of the Committee on Cabor, and was opposed by Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Van Voorbis (Rep., N. Y.) The opposition, however, was ineffective, and after being slightly amended in committee of the whole, the bill was reported to the House, with fa-vorable recommendation, and passed with-out a division. A bill was also passed authorizing the Bureau of Labor to issue -monthly bulletins, in editi

ach, upon subjects revestigated by the A Senate joint resolution was agreed to admitting free of duty articles imported for exhibition at the exposition to be held in Baltimore in 1897, in celebration of the centennial of the incorporation of the

Mr. Catchings reported from the Com-Mr. Catchings reported from the Com-mittee on Rules an order setting apart to-day's session until 3 o'clock for the consideration of measures calle up by the Committee on Labor; that the session Wednesday, which shall begin at II o'clock, until 5 o'clock be given to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, appropriation bills, all matters of privilege and motions to suspend the rules and pass bills being secured against the operation of the order. The resolution was agreed to.

A MADE OF RESPECT. At 3:30 o'clock, in pursuance of the order previously agreed upon, the public business was suspended, and for the remainder of the day's session the House Ilistened to eulogies upon the life and services of the late Representative Philip Sydney Post, of Illinois. Addresses were made by Messra, Henderson and Lane, of Illinois; Grout, of Vermont; Bynum, of Indiana; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Clarke Indiana; Grosvenor, of Onio; Clarke and Wheeler, of Alabama; Broderick, of Kan-sas; Dolliver, of Iowa; Stockdale, of Mis-sissippi; Boutelle, of Maine; Goldzier, of Illinois; and Lucas, of South Dakota.

At 5.25, in accordance with the reso lutions adopted, as a further mark of re spect, the House adjourned until to-mor row at 11 o'clock.

### ARCHDUKE ALBERTS FUNERAL. The Hearse Drawn by Six White Horses and Followed by a Notable Train,

VIENNA, Feb. 26.-The funeral of Field Marshal Archduke Albert took place to day. The streets were thronged with people, and enormous crowds gathered at every favorable point of observation. The hearse, which was drawn by six white horses, was followed by Emperor Francis Joseph, at whose right was Emperor William of Germany, in the uniform of the Austrian Hussars. Following the two Emperors were the Grand Cake Viadmir, of Russia: the Duke of Aoba, representing the King of Italy: the Coman Princes, the Austrian Archdukes, Marshal Martinez de Campos, of Spain; the military attaches of the various embassics and legations, deputies from German and Russian regiments, most of the Austrian generals, and a long line of officers of lesser grade. The procession occupied several hours in reaching the Capucines church, the burial place of the Hapsburgs, where the corteste was awaited by the foreign ministers and ambassadors and the municipal authorities of Vienna. At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the body was deposited in the vault beday. The streets were thronged with peothe conclusion of the funeral ceremones the body was deposited in the vault be-neath the church. A number of persons were injured by being crushed or thrown down and trampled on by the crowd.

### THE WILLSEY TRUST. A Committee at Work on a Plan to Rehabil. itute i'.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 26.-Unless the price of corn declines materially before that time, there will be another raise in the price of whisky announced by the new distillers' organization next Satur-day. The increase will not be over 3-4 cents. The members of the reorganization committee are expected to arrive here to-morrow and renew their work on a plan to rehabilitate the Whisky Trust. While they make public their ideas before that time, it will be at least a month before their plans can be put in operation. The question of how the necessary money is to be raised without jeopardizing the assets of the trust is the most serious to be considered, as it may result, after all, in a judicial sale. here to-morrow and renew their work

# Lindsay, McMillan, Manderson, Mantle, Martin, Morgan, Morrill, Pasco, Perkins. | SILVER AND GOLD VALUES,

The House of Commons Discusses Bi metallism.

### FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Hope That the Government Will Co.Ope rate With Other Powers to Bring Back the State When the Two Metals Stood Upon Common Ratio.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-In the House of Commons to-day Robert L. Everett, Liberal member for Woodbridge division of Suffolk, introduced the following motion: That the House regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuation and growing divergence of value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expression of opinion of the Governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Everett appealed to Sir William Harcourt to give heed to the real position of the question, put aside theorizing and en his eyes to the enormous volution of value, which has not been ought about by natural causes, but by rislation. He expressed the hope that o Government would co-operate with her powers in the effort to bring back the state of things which existed when the two metals stood upon a common

England, Mr. Everett said, was rich, but that was no reason why she should unjustly increase the burden of other States. Surely, he said, she was not interested in the bankruptcy of other nations which were owing her money, but that was exactly what was going on and what would continue unless something was done to check it. was done to check it.

BLOWS SIM D AT SILVER.

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin (Conservative), in seconding the motion, said that the Government had aimed blow after blow at silver; had closed the mints of India, depriving silver of its last great market, and afterwards had imposed a duty upon the silver imports of India. The constant fluctuations of the metal, he declared, were directly traceable to the monetary laws of England. He charged Sir William Harcourt with hav-ing misjudged the views of France and Germany on the question, and predicted that, aithough the opposition to bimetallism was now bitter, that system would at no distant date be victorious. because it had upon its side experienced justice and scientific truth. Sir William Harcourt said he had never denied the existence of evils in consequence of the growing divergence of the values of gold and filver. When other countries had de sirel a monetary conference the Govern-ment had not refused to join. The last conference at Brussels had shown that a majority of the European countries de-clared in favor of a mono-metallic cur-rency. He did not think that Germany had changed her opinion. When a pro-posal from Germany or any other coun-try reached the Government it would be time enough to consider the question of England's joining in another conference. A misconception, he said, existed in regard to the cause of the failure of the Brussels conference. The Government of the United States, in proposing that international conference, expressed a wish that it be held with a view to establish the ratio of values of gold and silver by the leading parties by means of the free. the leading nations, by means of the free coinage of silver in their respective mints. England, he said, could not accept an in-vitation couched in such terms, and could not enter into a matter which impeached ples of England's curre "Hear, hear!")

## THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Government proposed that the conference consider what measures, if any, could be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency system of the nations. When the conference met of the nations. When the conference met a representative of the United States preposed a general resolution that in the opinion of the conference it was desirable that a method should be found which would increase the use of silver. The measure was supported by the British delegates. It had been alleged that the failure of the conference was due to a premature declaration on the part of Sic Barles Rivers Wilson, a British delegate, gainst bonetalism. This statement was desolutely unfounded. It was a German delegate who made the first declaration of he kind, saving that Germany was satisfied with her present monetary system and did not intend to after it. (Hear, Hear.) He also said that Germany re-cognized the fact that the continual oscil-lations of silver values were regrettable roin an economical point of view, and it was therefore desirable that the question should be considered. The reports of France and the other powers were not so directly opposed to the questions, but rather disposed to criticise than to cooperate, so the United States delegate's resolution had to be produced. esolution had to be abandoned. After his Mr. Alfred Rothschild, a British dele Afte ate, had made a practical proposal for he enlargement of the use of silver, and is was defeated by the action of Russia id the Latin Union. It was clear, there-ire, that as far as the objects of the finied States were concerned no blame ould be attached to the British dele-ates for the negative results reached.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY. Recurring to the possible action of Ger many in promoting another conference Harcourt said the Government had re sived no official communication on the ng that as far as he himself was respon sible such a communication would be met in the same manner as the proposal of the United States was received. (Hear n subjects of common interests was what belonged to international courtesy He would suggest that if another confer nce were held it should be understood hat it was not for mere academic discusdon, but that the delegates ought to be mpowered to make definite proposats em dying their views. The respective min sters fully recognized the magnitude of e currency problems: The interests o the country, as the greatest trading and monetary centre of the world, were bound up in the soundness of her currency, and it ought to be borne in mind that England conducted her trade upon relatively the smallest basis of any country. She did so because she had the largest credit. (Hear. Hear.)

CONT. NUTY OF THE POLICY. Leaving international considerations for

the national aspect of the question, he ontended that there ought to be inuity of the currency policy which the nations had attained. Though hoping lit tie from an international monetary con-ference, inasmuch as a motion had been brought forward on common grounds de claring that evils existed which the Gov ernment admitted, and as he had only been invited to co-operate with the pow-ers on the subject, he had decided not to

oppose the resolution. (Cheers.)

The Parliamentary Bimetallist Committee, immediately after Sir William Harcourt had approunced his acceptance of Mr. Everati's motion, telegraphed to the Berlin Bimetallist League asking it to Berlin Birnetallist League asking it to urge upon Prince Hohenishe, the German Chancellor, the expediency of opening negotiations for a monetary conference at Berlin. The league responded with a Berlin.

telegram congratulating the English the metallists on the success of Mr. Everett's motion. The opinion prevails in the lobby that an international conference on the

# subject is assured.

LITTLE HOPE OF RECOFERY. The Griswold Bank Robbers Who Shet

O'Brien Identified, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Feb. 26 .-Deputy Sheriff O'Brien, who was shot by the Griswold bank robbers, is very low, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. The authorities have iden-tified Smith, he wounded robber cap-tured. He is Cad. Maguire, of Omaha. Riley, the robber who shot O'Brien and then escaped, is the son of O'Connor, of Omaha, his right name being Charley Omaha, his right name being Charley Q'Connor. The authorities are hot on O'Connor's trail and expect to capture him before night. The postage stamps stolen were shipped by White to a man

### named Davis, in Chicago, ABETSTED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 26.—The police authorities this morning received infor-mation from Coursell Bluffs to look for a valise consigned to Mark Davis, a south Water-street saloon-keeper, and supposed to contain 369 worth of restage stamps, to contain \$6.9 worth of costage stamps, part of the proceeds of the robbery of the First National Bank of Griswold county, Iowa, early yesterday morning. Detectives went with the express messenger, and after the delivery of the vallee to Davis they arrested the latter and his barriender, John Walesania The and his bartender, John Walmartin. The men, with the valise, were taken to the Central Station, where the latter was opened and found to centain four large packages of stamps worth a little over \$600. Inspector Stuart, of the post-of-nce, was sent for and the two prisoners, with the stamps, placed in his charge. Davis is well known to the police in Chicago and almost every large city in

### CHARLLE CRAWFORD ARRESTED. Said He Made His Escape With Tools Fur.

the United States.

said He Made His Escape With Tools Furnished by a Policeman.

COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 26.—Charlie Crawford, the young white man charged with burglary in Alabama, who, with A. C. Hill, under indictment for the assassination of Dr. Carr, at Roanoke, Ala., escaped from jail at Opelika, Ala., last week by tunnelling under the corner of the building, was arrested this morning on the outskirts of the city by a policeman. Charlie is in jail here awaiting requisition from the Alabama authorities, who have been telegraphed. He states that the tools with which they effected their escape were given them by an Opelika policeman, who is a relative of Hill's, and that he had access to the jail and unlocked the doors. After getting out Crawford came to Columbus, where his father is living, and had been hiding about here for the past week, but expected to get off to Birmingham, Ala., tonight, when his arrest knocked this plan out. He says Hill left on a train that passed shortly after they got out of jail, and the last that he heard of him was that he had reached Chattanooga. His present whereabouts are unknown, Crawford is a young man, but is a hard case. His statement regarding the policeman's assistance in Opelika has caused a considerable sensation here, and an investigation w... rollow. nished by a Polic-man.

# BIG FIRE IN BROOKLYN,

The Tower Surmounting the City Hall Compretely Des rayed. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Fire start-BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Fire started shortly before 8 o'clock this morning on the third floor of the City Hall, and been at was gotten under control, the control of surmonning the building had been destroyed, the third floor badly scorched, and the rest of the building flooded with water. The fire began in some waste paper. The cupola, the white statue of justice and the big nell in the tower were destroyed before the fiames could be subdued. The balf-story above the third floor, which is occupied by the keeper, was also badly damaged and the furniture destroyed. It is not believed that any of the records of either the Comptroller's department or in the City Clerk's office have been destroyed. The Mayor's private office was flooded with water, but some thoughtful terson had thrown private office was flooded with water, but some thoughtful person had thrown rugs over the books to protect them from the flood of water which was coming through the ceiling from above.

Mayor Schieren left here for Baltimere yesterday, and is not expected to return before Thursday.

The total loss is estimated at \$40,009.

## MARKIED IN A LAUNDRY,

Joe Lee, a Chinaman, Weds Ella Moses, a Jewess, ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 26.-Joe Lee, & ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 28.—Joe Lee, a Chinaman, and Ella Moses, a pretty young Jewess, were married here to-day. The ceremony was performed by Judge Bloodworth. The groom wanted the ceremony performed in open court, but the bride objected because of the crowd of curious spectators. So they substituted the groom's hundry for the temple of justice, and the ceremony was duly performed. None of the bride's folks would attend, and no Chinamen were present, Joe Lee states that since he cut off his queue, two weeks ago, his fellow-countrymen have cut him. Lee and his bride have been sweethearts for a long time, but it was only recently that she consented to marry him.

NEW ORLEANS, L.A., Feb. 26.—Jerry White, a negro, was found dead in bed this morning at his home, No. 22 south Franklin street, and it is very probable that a charge of murder will be the result of his decease, it appears that yesterday White was driving a wagon past the corner of Julia and Rampart streets when he was struck on the head by a rock thrown by another negro named Leon Dersey. White did not appear to be badly hurt, and did not feel very much the effects of the blow last night when he retired. It is thought that his death was caused by the blow, and the Coroner has been notified, and Dorsey is being searched for by the police. Was it Murder?

## Served Him Hight.

Served Him Right.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20.—A special to the State from Prosperity, S. C., says: During the first of the snow Randall Wilson (colored) stripped one of his children, whipped it unmereifully, forced it to fump into a tub of ice water and then fastened it up in an outhouse, leaving it there to suffer and freeze. A knowledge of the facts caused a party of nexroes to visit Wilson's house at night, take him out, strip him, roll him about in the snow until he kfaw what it was to be cold, and then to make him very warm with plum switches. He promised to do better.

## Eartiel Law in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Secretary Gresham received a cablegram today from Consul Raymond Williams, at Havana, amouncing that a state of affairs practically amounting to martial law had been promulgated in Cuba. It appears from the dispatch that the proclamation of the Governor-General has caused great excitement throughout the island, where no general revolution exists, as it was the first notice the people had that the Government was taking action to prevent disturbances in some sections from spreading.

# Fire on a Steamer.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The fire on the steamer Cape Corrientes (Br.) Robinson, at Havre, from Galveston and Newport News, is still smouldering. The work of discharging the cargo of cotton is expedited, and when this is accomplished

# WEATHER FORE AST WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—For Virginia: Fair: northwest winds, becoming variable. For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair: northwest wind.

RANGE OF THE THERMOME BR.